

TAFT IN SETH BULLOCK LAND

ROOSEVELT'S HEIR COMES INTO HIS OWN IN DAKOTA.

Hears How President's Old Ranching Pal Has Been Demanding "The Tabasco," and Banks Bryan Before Sympathetic Audiences—Better Luck With Ladies.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, Sept. 29.—Mr. Taft spent the day in Seth Bullock's land, and the former regulator of bad men, Seth himself, went along with him. In fact the Taft trip through South Dakota was a personally conducted Seth Bullock tour, the kind the President used to take. Not that Seth has transferred his affections from the friend of his cow punching days. Not much. He's still a white hot Roosevelt man, but he likes the "Big One" too. "He's our style," he said, referring to Mr. Taft. "He means what he says and says what is right."

Seth went on to remark that he had been writing to the President recently whenever he could get away from his duties as United States Marshal at Deadwood. "I've been writing the President a few doleful letters," said Seth, "urging him to pass the tabasco. Well, he's done it, and what's the result? Why, hell; Bryan hasn't the chance of a feather in a cyclone out in this part of the country. Let him keep hitting at the President. We're hoping he'll call him all the names in the Democratic dictionary. He don't realize that every time he opens his mouth against Roosevelt he's making thousands of votes for Taft. If the thing keeps on there might just as well be any election out here. When anybody says anything against Roosevelt we fellows take it as a personal insult. He ranched out here, he's one of us and we're for him. We know what."

But Seth never finished. He made a rush for the car platform, and shaking his fist at a group of offhand cow punchers shouted:

"Cheer, damn you, cheer!" and they did with a ki-yi that is cultivated only in Pumpkin Butte and kindred places. "These were only a few of Seth's friends that he had turned out along the South Dakota route to whoop it up for Roosevelt's heir."

Mr. Taft celebrated the day by appearing in a wide brimmed soft hat, a real sure thing hat as hats go out here. And he limbered up and took a few good bangs as Mr. Bryan in genuine Western style.

All told, the candidate made fifteen speeches in South Dakota, ending the day with a big rally here at evening. As in North Dakota yesterday, Mr. Taft refrained from saying anything about the Democratic bank guaranty plank, for the Republicans of South Dakota also have adopted a plank in their State platform leaning toward it. Seth Bullock puts it thus:

"We are a trifle conservative out here. We'd rather try the plan on the dog first, and then if it works all right we can give it to Uncle Sam."

In his trip through South Dakota Mr. Taft was following practically the same route that Bryan took yesterday. The Nebraska spoke at Mitchell and Yankton, and in Sioux City, in Iowa. Mr. Taft visited all three of these places and consistently called attention to the things Mr. Bryan had ignored, free silver and imperialism and Government ownership. The principal meeting of the day was at Mitchell. A corn carnival was on there, and a crowd of 20,000 turned out to see him. Inquiries of both Republicans and Democrats at Mitchell brought answers that indicate that the crowd which greeted Mr. Taft was about twice as large as that which was out to hear the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Taft was in Mitchell about two hours, delivering two speeches, one in the City Park and the other in the Corn Palace, an enormous building built of corn cobs and stalks. The color design of the building was yellow, and the walls from the outside having the appearance of Indian bead work.

At the open air meeting Mr. Taft was introduced by Senator Kittredge, who in his fight to be returned to Washington has fallen at the primaries before Gov. Crawford, a man of the La Follette type. Mr. Taft started right off by referring to Bryan's presence there yesterday and his attempt to avoid his past record. "I should indeed," said Mr. Taft, "be discouraged to come before an audience of whom I have heard so much. I am sure that this audience or the people of the United States were to be led away from a contemplation of facts by an orator of fancy. If I had not a solid basis in the record of the Republican party, and still more in the record of the Democratic party and in the record of its present candidate, upon which to ask for your suffrages next November I should wish to retire from the seeming controversy between myself and my opponent in these two successive days of talking."

"The difficulty about Mr. Bryan, my distinguished opponent, is that he is engaged in trying to avoid his record and the Republican party is engaged in trying to stand by its record. Mr. Bryan, I believe, yesterday invited my attention to a number of issues, but I don't think he dealt with that great emphasis of which he is capable on the condition which South Dakota and her farmers were in when he was, so to speak, at the helm.

"I don't think he called your attention, at least not your intense attention, to the effect on the market price of farmers' products of the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill, of which he was one of the chief advocates. He did not refer to the fact with any degree of significance that wheat under the influence of that great tariff measure went down from 10 cents to 6 cents, that oats were at 10 cents; nor did he dwell on the fact that after the Democratic party under his leadership had brought about such a condition of affairs he proposed a method to help us out by which we should repudiate half our debts and in that way stagger back to prosperity."

"I don't think he called your attention to the fact that within two years after the gold standard was adopted in 1896 every one of the prophecies which he made as to what would happen was refuted."

"I don't think that he dwelt at any great length on the paramount issue which together with free silver was brought to your attention in the audience of the fact that on the Fourth of July, when he was notified in Lincoln of his second nomination, he said that unless we got out of the Philippines, unless we abandoned that awful issue of imperialism by electing him, we should not celebrate with true patriotism another Fourth of July in his country. I think it is most certain that we have celebrated a good many Fourth since that time, and I have not discovered any decline in patriotism since."

All these things Mr. Bryan had apparently overlooked in his speech and it remained for Mr. Taft to take them up, which he did, impressing upon his audience that the Nebraska had played a game of hop, skip and jump from one paramount issue to another.

When Mr. Taft struck the subject of tariff revision a man in the audience wanted to know if the revision of the schedules would be downward.

"My own impression," said Mr. Taft, "without being familiar with the schedule as an expert, is that in most cases the operation of the protective tariff has been normal, the cost of production has been reduced, and therefore the revision with respect to those schedules could be downward. There are a few, pottery is one, in

which no such change has taken place. Indeed the change in that case has been the other way and in that respect probably the tariff ought to be raised."

Speaking later of the Democratic party, Mr. Taft said that it has absolutely no cohesion other than that which comes through its opposition to the Republican party. He added that every time they get into power they waste their force through inexperience and inefficiency. "A party," said Mr. Taft, "may differ from another party in its efficiency, its force, its discipline and its power to accomplish something, just as one man may differ from another, and the two parties in the last fifty years have differed in that respect. The difference between the Republican and the Democratic party is that the Republican party is trained to meet the issues efficiently and the Democratic party is nothing but a lot of platform debaters without any practical experience."

Speaking of the Panama Canal Mr. Taft said:

"We have organized the brain, the machinery and the muscle and we are making the dirt fly, and in six years you will see your big canal going through that isthmus from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

Mr. Taft got a great hand from the crowd at the conclusion of his speech. Mr. Taft's speech at the Corn Palace was non-partisan, but he was warmly received.

Mr. Taft started the day with a speech before 4,000 at Aberdeen, S. D. Seth Bullock was on hand to board the train as she came over the line into the State from North Dakota, and Gov. Crawford and Senator Gamble also joined the Taft party at Aberdeen. Seth began making Mr. Taft acquainted with his friends.

"I want you to meet my friend Bill. His foreman bunked with the President at the roundup in Pumpkin Butte in the good old days," said Seth.

"Seth," said Judge Taft, "I want to meet all of your friends." And he did; that is all of them that were able to get up to the train.

At Redfield Mr. Taft told 3,500 South Dakotans that he believed this was the most important campaign ever fought. J. Adams Bede, who has been elected for renomination to Congress over in Minnesota and who consequently has a lot of time to think up epigrams, fired this at Redfield: "The Democrats accuse Roosevelt of selfishness for large families and then refusing to put safety pins on the free list. But we intend to do it after election."

At Woley Mr. Taft undertook to prove that he wasn't a dude just because he plays golf.

Before a crowd of several thousand at Woonsocket Mr. Taft said: "I am not used to talking, as my opponent is, and I have not got less than ten years yet, although if I run for the Presidency as long as he has I will have them."

Notwithstanding his bad luck in North Dakota in talking to the women Mr. Taft struck out again this afternoon.

"I don't like to ask the ladies," said he referring to Bryan's record, "to recollect twelve years ago because the women would take them all back to the time when they were little girls, but the men here can recollect what the free trade tariff did."

There was perfectly grand waving of hands and cheering by the women over this compliment and one shouted: "You are all right, Mr. Taft, and tell Mrs. Taft we said so."

Other stops in South Dakota were made at Mellett, Tripp, Vermillion, Parkston, Yankton and Scotland.

On part of the trip through South Dakota Mr. Taft was accompanied by both of the Senators, Gamble and Kettredge. They are the two who fought so hard over Federal patronage that the President had to call them together and settle the dispute by flipping a coin. Apparently they don't love each other any more than they did then. The Kettredge folks say that Gamble threw his support over to Crawford, the radical, and best Kettredge for renomination.

The State leaders declare that South Dakota will give Taft 25,000. Roosevelt carried it by more than 50,000, but the State went for Bryan in 1896.

Mr. Taft arrived in Sioux City at 7:30 o'clock and was met at the station by several thousand persons. The local Republicans had planned to hold a big meeting in the City Park, but Mr. Taft wanted to save his voice, so they hustled around and put up a platform in a big disused train shed. An immense crowd turned out, but Mr. Taft's voice wouldn't carry to more than half of them. He had to contend against the clanking of switch engine bells and the rattle of box cars and soon yielded the platform to the other spellbinders with more lusty lungs.

Among the other speakers were Gov. Sheldon of Nebraska and Gov. Crawford of South Dakota. Mr. Taft will leave here at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, striking out into Bryan's home State. He will speak at Emerson, Wakefield, Wayne, Norfolk, Stanton, West Point, Sheriff, Fremont and Wahoon, arriving at Lincoln, Mr. Bryan's home city, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Bryan himself will be in Lincoln tomorrow and it remains to be seen whether Mr. Taft will take the initiative for a meeting between himself and Mr. Bryan, as the Nebraska did on last Sunday, when the two candidates were in Minneapolis.

JUDICIARY STATES FIXED.
McCarren Still Insists on Two Democrats, but Kapper Won't Be One of Them.

The Republican and Democratic judicial conventions for the nomination of candidates to succeed Justice Abel E. Blackmar, Republican, and Justice Luke D. Stapleton, Democrat, who were appointed by Gov. Hughes to fill the vacancies in the Second Judicial district caused by the death of Justice Stephen Bartlett, Democrat, to the Court of Appeals, and the death of Justice George B. Abbott, Democrat, will be held simultaneously in Brooklyn on Sunday.

It has been the purpose of the Republican managers all along to nominate Blackmar and Stapleton and they have not changed it in spite of the fixed determination of Senator McCarren to ignore Blackmar and put two Democrats on the ticket. It was the announced desire of Senator McCarren to place Isaac M. Kapper on the ticket with Stapleton, but it was finally decided to name Samuel S. Winterhouse. Two years ago Mr. Whitehouse also ran on the Judiciary ticket in a triangular race and was defeated.

Chairman Jacob Bremser of the Republican executive committee had this to say yesterday:

"The nomination of Justice Stapleton and Mr. Whitehouse, two Democrats, simply emphasizes the well known policy of our organization to lift the Judiciary nomination to a higher plane. We do not believe that such nominations should be made a purely party or partisan question, and in this we think the great bulk of public sentiment in Kings county is with us. The decision of Senator McCarren will not in the slightest affect our determination to name Justice Stapleton and Blackmar."

LOTS OF LIFE SAVING MEDALS.
Four Go With Special Mention for Risk of the Life Saver's Life.

The annual presentation of medals by the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps for rescues from drowning in the waters around the city took place yesterday in the City Hall. Silver medals with special mention were awarded to those who had actually risked their lives. These were Joseph F. Lacour, Richard Cox, William Baker and Frank J. Brennan. More than 100 silver and bronze medals were presented to persons who had either directly or indirectly assisted in rescuing men, women and children who were in danger of drowning.

President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen presided at the ceremony, while Alderman Doull handed the medals to the recipients.

Taxicab Men to Celebrate at 2 A. M. The men of the New York Taxicab Company are to celebrate the first anniversary of the coming of the taxicab to New York with a dinner and vaudeville at the Harlem Casino at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Some people fuss and fume and fret over bread making

The others Use—
WASHBURN-CROSBY'S

GOLD MEDAL
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THE SITUATION IN INDIANA

PROHIBITION A LIVE ISSUE IN THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Democrats and Republicans Both Declare County Unit Local Option Law Will Not Hurt Them—Taggart Believes Bryan Will Carry the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—After talks today with Vice-President Fairbanks, Thomas Taggart, James P. Goodrich, chairman of the Republican State committee, and Chairman Jackson of the Democratic State committee, it may be stated that the following problems represent the political issues of the State, the solving of which by the voters on election day is said to determine the result.

Are the Democrats as united as in 1884 and 1892, when a Democratic President was elected? What percentage of the labor vote and colored vote is to be lost to the Republicans? Is Gov. Hanly's county local option bill to prove advantageous to the Republicans or the Democrats?

Concerning the probable effect of the county local option bill Mr. Jackson declined to make any prediction, except to say that he had not heard of any bad results to the Democratic party.

Mr. Goodrich said it was too early to make a correct estimate of the effects that the passage of the bill will have on the result in the State, but he added that the reports he had received thus far seemed to indicate that it would result to the advantage of the Republicans.

Mr. Taggart said he truly believed that Mr. Bryan is to carry the State, claiming that 90 per cent. of the Democrats are united; that the Democrats are to elect Thomas R. Marshall for Governor, to gain three Congressmen, and are to capture enough members of the lower house of the State Legislature to give the Democrats a joint majority to elect a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Hemenway. The present Legislature is Republican on joint ballot by thirty.

Gov. Hanly's county local option bill was passed in the lower house because of the defection of six Democrats from the tenets of their State platform, which declares for the ward and township unit. Six Republicans took the Democratic side of the question.

In labor circles the fact that Representative James E. Watson, the Republican candidate for Governor, induced Gov. Hanly to appoint W. E. Blakely Factory Inspector is to cur a figure in the State campaign. Blakely is a non-union man.

Mr. Fairbanks had nothing to say for publication. It was repeated to him that the Democrats were setting store by a reported defection of his friends. The Vice-President only smiled and pointed to the announcement that he is to begin on Monday his stumping tour for Taft in Indiana and other States. The Vice-President seemed to believe that before election day several of the troublesome kinks now agitating the Republicans will be straightened out. Mr. Fairbanks has campaigned in the State for a dozen years, and is thoroughly familiar with the labor elements, especially the glassmakers and the cigarmakers' unions. But he had no desire to speak of the situation at this time except in his putting speech.

Indiana is a finely State. Grant in 1872 carried it by 23,515, and yet four years later Tilden carried it by 5,515. In 1880, with the Republican party reunited, Garfield won in the popular plurality of 6,821. In 1884 Cleveland was victorious in the State by 6,512. Four years later, in 1888, Harrison of Indiana, the candidate of the State, beat his opponent by only 30,927. Then came the campaign of 1892, Cleveland against Harrison, and Cleveland won the State by 7,125. In 1896 McKinley, a political neighbor of Indiana, carried the State by 18,181, and in 1900 the Ohio President was again triumphant in Hoosierdom by the increased plurality of 20,470. Roosevelt in 1896 carried Indiana by the smallest plurality in its history, 46,944, and yet to continue the mathematical demonstration Frederick A. Sims, Republican, in the election of 1900 for Secretary of State, beat his opponent by only 30,927.

Indiana is a farming, manufacturing and railroad State. It was pointed out to-day that in former campaigns Mr. Bryan appealed to the poor farmer, the small farmer, the small manufacturer, the small tradesman, the small business man, the small laborer, the small man. Now, it was added, he appeals to the prosperous farmer for campaign contributions. The farmers believe, if investigation is worthy of credence, that they have been prosperous under the Republican administrations of the last dozen years.

Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma in the estimation of a Democrat at the Claypool Hotel to-night has injured Bryan's cause if he carries out his threat to stomp Oklahoma and other States. This Democrat said:

"Haskell calls the President of the United States a liar and a rascal. Haskell was a fool to make such a statement. It has sent a cold shiver of resentment down the backs of our friends in the middle West. Haskell is the personified 'Rum, Romanism and Rebellion' of the campaign."

The voters in these diggings are to a certain extent sentimentalists. In their homely way they have been taught, it is learned, to believe that the President of the United States, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt, are good men, desiring always the good of their country. Grant drank prodigiously at times, but these people wouldn't believe it, and they do not to this day, and yet the very voters who dispute the truth of this statement are themselves handy citizens with the bottle. Hayes was a teetotaler, Garfield took his toddy, and so did Arthur and Cleveland, while Harrison was fond in his quiet way of all the material comforts of a gentleman's life. McKinley couldn't drink. He was once pestered

into taking half a goblet of champagne at a Glover Club dinner in Philadelphia, and frequently resented, when he recalled the episode, his gentle way the impetuosity of his tipsy hosts.

President Roosevelt, it is known, is strong as a bull. He can drink anything and at any time. As Governor of New York at the Fort Orange Club he never hid his thirst under a napkin, and since his Presidential days he has carried out the custom of his father's table in New York city, sipping an ordinary and champagne on festive occasions.

Yet here in Indiana there is a virulent wave of temperance sweeping over the State, and in Ohio, Taft's State, a similar situation prevails, and Fairbanks, who believed that by attaining the Vice-Presidency in 1904 he could shrewly step into the Presidential nomination of 1908, has been crucified, according to a Methodist Bishop, because he served and did not touch the cocktails ordered for President Roosevelt's party in Mr. Fairbanks' own hall in the White House.

It is asserted that there is a strange and fatal anomaly, from a political standpoint, in this today question. But the temperance craze in this State, as it is in Ohio and elsewhere, and the best opinion is that the Republicans in the two States of Ohio and Indiana have seized the thick end of the stick, while the Democrats denounce their adversaries as political freaks and hypocrites.

All these matters were gone over to-day by the politicians of the two camps, and Mr. Taggart said that the Democrats of Ohio have admitted that unfortunately they are put upon the defensive in this heated temperance discussion. Continuing the politician said that Bryan, like David B. Hill and other notables in the public life past and present, does not drink or smoke, while Taft on occasional spots, while their adversaries in the two States of Ohio and Indiana are put in the class of whiskey drinkers and as stout adherents of the brewers' interests.

But investigation furnishes the information that this temperance issue is confined to the election of local and State offices and is seldom discussed in a way to effect the national ticket.

Marion county, which is Indianapolis, was carried last year by the Republicans by 6,000. There is heavy betting at even odds going on the Marshall, Democratic candidate for Governor, will carry it this year. Dozens of strangers stop one on the street and ask: "Say, boss; is the county to go wet or dry?"

HUGHES TO MICHIGANDERS.
Compares Bryan and Taft at Republican State Convention.

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—Old time party enthusiasm reigned at the Republican State convention held here to-day, the only contest being on Auditor-General. Three ballots were necessary before a nomination for that office was made. The following is the ticket nominated: Supreme Court Justice, Flavius L. Brooke; Secretary of State, Fred C. Martindale; State Treasurer, A. L. Sleeper; Attorney-General, John E. Bird; Land Commissioner, Huntley Russell; Auditor-General, O. B. Fuller; member Board of Education, W. J. McKone.

Gov. Hughes of New York addressed the convention in a speech that was a lawyer's plea, and so well did he put his ideas that he had the convention shouting several times.

He devoted himself mainly to an attack, not bitter but positive, on William Jennings Bryan. He derided Bryan's platform and theories incidentally, but it was always at the man himself that he aimed.

The Governor dilated on the growth of national sentiment, which he attributed to the party. The national credit had also been protected and the national honor maintained at home and abroad.

"We must face a programme of visionary schemes," he said. "It is a question for the American people whether we shall have fair progress or vain imaginings disastrous to honest enterprise. If we are to have general progress we must have not simply sincerity of purpose but discriminating judgment. The nation will not go far unless it has a steady head."

Then Gov. Hughes proceeded to picture Taft as a man of rare equipment, tested and tried, true hearted and sympathetic, and a sane, steady man, safe to entrust with the destiny of the country. That Taft is not in sympathy with labor he declared to be a vicious libel.

The American people have not yet reached the point where they will condemn firmness and impartiality on the bench," he said.

J. Wesley Hill of New York followed with a speech that got much applause.

LITTLE IN CAMPAIGN CHESTS.
Both National Chairmen in a State of Mind About Money.

Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican national committee summoned to a conference with him yesterday State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff, County Chairman Herbert Parsons and National Committeemen William L. Ward. What they discussed, and that very seriously too, was ways and means.

Chairman Hitchcock is badly in need of money and there is reason to believe that it was practically decided to call to the help of the national committee a sort of auxiliary body of men of high standing in the Republican party, who having the interests of their party at heart will aid in the gathering in of contributions.

Chairman Mack of the Democratic national committee was also in the dol-drum yesterday. He admitted that Grant drank prodigiously at times, but largely as he expected, but said that he had high hopes of Herman Ridder.

Chairman Mack intimated that in retaliation for the attacks which President Roosevelt had made on Gov. Haskell, the treasurer of the Democratic national committee, he would have to pitch into George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the Republican national committee, in a day or two.

THE SEAGUERS.

President Butler Back From Copenhagen—Interparliamentarians Back.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who has been abroad three months attending the international literary congress in Switzerland and lecturing in Copenhagen at the Danish national university, arrived yesterday by the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm. He found that a majority of his Danish auditors understood English well. Dr. Butler did not care to discuss the political situation, but made it clear that he was for Taft and Hughes.

Other passengers by the Kronprinz were Congressmen Barthold, Padgett and Rothermel, who have been to the interparliamentary union; Adeline Genée, the dancer, who comes to play a long road engagement in "The Soul Kiss"; Annie Bloomfield, Zeiler, the pianist; Commander Ridgely Hunt of the navy; Oliver Iselin, Capt. Frederick F. Russell, Robert Cassatt, S. H. Newhouse, the Baroness von Braunecker and Albert Sutor.

Sailing to-day by the Cunarder Carmania, for Queenstown and Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ashworth, the Earl of Winterset, Dr. F. J. Spilman, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. Clement E. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Patten McDougall and Mrs. Walter F. Ansell. Passengers by the White Star liner Teutonic, off to-day for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton:

Arthur Charrington, Huntington Smith, Mrs. E. S. Gunther, Dr. E. J. Powers, Dr. Hiram Binham, Col. and Mrs. S. Brown, Victor Murphy and Mr. and Mrs. E. Haworth Booth.

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